Part VIII

Miscellaneous Evidences

This part will describe evidences that do not fit into any other category discussed so far. One of these evidences is the huge amount of radiometric decay with its attendant radiation that would have killed all biology, if the Cenozoic is part of the Flood. Second, the geology of the area of eastern Turkey and farther east contains much Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks that would make it difficult to have lived in that part of the world after the Flood.

Chapter 32

Radioactive Decay Eliminates the Cenozoic as Post-Flood

An especially powerful argument against a post-Flood Cenozoic is the amount of radioactive decay that took place during the Cenozoic.[1] The problem is difficult for the K/T Boundary Model, but it is much worse for those that advocate a Flood/post-Flood boundary in the late Paleozoic or in the Precambrian (see Chapter 40).

RATE Results

Creation scientists finished a major research endeavor in 2005 called the RATE project (Radioactivity and the Age of The Earth).[2] Creationists did their own dating and made an exciting discovery. Not only did they find the usual problems with the assumptions of radioactive dating, they discovered the reason radiometric dates give millions and billions of years is due to accelerated radiometric decay that happened at two times in earth history, at creation and during the Flood.

Accelerated radiometric decay is a solid result based on the rate of helium diffusion from zircon crystals.[3] Zircon crystals were taken from a drill core thousands of feet down into granite. The crystals showed only 6,000 years' worth of helium diffusion while the amount of decay from radioactive uranium to lead was 1.5 billion years. The only way to resolve this dilemma is if there was period of accelerated radiometric decay in the 6,000 years of biblical earth history.

Without going into too much detail, it was determined there was around 4 billion years of radioactive decay at creation and 500 million years during the Flood, assuming the pre-Flood/Flood boundary is at the Precambrian/Cambrian boundary. This much radiometric decay during the Flood would have some serious complications. But nonetheless, there is strong evidence in the form of radiohalos[4] and fission tracks[5] for this result.

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[1] Holt, R.D., Evidence for a late Cainozoic Flood/post-Flood boundary, *Journal of Creation* 10(1):161, 1996.
[2] Vardiman, L., Snelling, A.A., and Chaffin, E.F., 2005. *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth: Volume II Results of a Young-Earth Creationists Research Initiative*, Institute for Creation Research and Creation Research Society, Dallas, TX, and Chino Valley, AZ.
[3] Humphreys, D.R., 2005. Young helium diffustion age of zircons supports accelerated nuclear decay; in: Vardiman, L., Snelling, A.A., and Chaffin, E.F., 2005. *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth: Volume II Results of a Young-Earth Creationists Research Initiative*, Institute for Creation Research and Creation Research Society, Dallas, TX, and Chino Valley, AZ., pp. 25–100.
[4] Snelling, A.A., 2005. Radiohalos in granites: evidence for accelerated nuclear decay; in: Vardiman, L., Snelling, A.A., and Chaffin, E.F., 2005. *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth: Volume II Results of a Young-Earth Creationists Research Initiative*, Institute for Creation Research and Creation Research Society, Dallas, TX, and Chino Valley, AZ., pp. 101–207.
[5] Snelling, A.A., 2005. Fission tracks in zircons: evidence for abundant nuclear decay; in: Vardiman, L., Snelling, A.A., and Chaffin, E.F., 2005. *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth: Volume II Results of a Young-Earth Creationists Research Initiative*, Institute for Creation Research and Creation Research Society, Dallas, TX, and Chino Valley, AZ., pp. 209–324.

Too Much Heat during the Cenozoic

Radioactive decay gives out a lot of heat, and a half billion years of radiometric decay during the Flood would produce enough heat to melt the entire Earth's crust many times over.[6] This is a difficulty that may be explained by some characteristic of the Flood or God's intervention. Since the Cenozoic is 12% of the time since the beginning of the Cambrian, representing 65 million years of radiometric decay, there still would be enough heat to melt the crust at least once—after the Flood. I won't discuss what this would do to the biosphere.

The Radiation Problem

Not only does radioactive decay produce heat, it also gives off radiation—a huge amount, enough to easily kill all biology, especially if it is accelerated. Some may claim the Flood water shielded the occupants of the Ark from radiation damage. This is not feasible since potassium-40 in the bodies of Noah and his family and the animals would decay into argon-40, killing the occupants. It is likely God protected Noah and his family during the Flood, but assuming the Cenozoic is post-Flood, would He continue to shield man and the animals after the Flood from the radiation given off by 65 million years worth of radiometric decay?

No one can say radioactive decay stopped at the beginning of the Cenozoic, because we have fission track evidence from the Peach Springs tuff, dated as mid Cenozoic by uniformitarian geologists. This attests to the fact radioactive decay did occur in the Cenozoic.[5] If radiometric decay took place in a post-Flood Cenozoic, when the animals spread from the "Mountains of Ararat" they would be zapped with so much radiation from radioactive minerals in the rocks, as well as potassium-40 in their bodies, that they would die soon in their tracks, unless God of course miraculously protected the biology of the earth—after the Flood.

It is more straightforward to place nearly all of the Cenozoic deposits in the Flood and conclude accelerated radiometric decay finished during the Flood. Also we must assume some as yet unknown mechanism, or God's providence, to protected Noah, his family, and all creation from heat and radiation during the Flood. Considering the evidence, this also places the Flood/post-Flood boundary in the very late Cenozoic.

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[6] Vardiman, L., Austin, S.A., Baumgardner, J.R., Boyd, S.W., Chaffin, E.F., DeYoung, D.B., Humphreys, D.R., and Snelling, A.A., 2005. Summary of evidences for a young earth from the RATE project; in: Vardiman, L., Snelling, A.A., and Chaffin, E.F., 2005. *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth: Volume II Results of a Young-Earth Creationists Research Initiative*, Institute for Creation Research and Creation Research Society, Dallas, TX, and Chino Valley, AZ., pp. 735–772.